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10/071,869	02/08/2002	Yixing Lin	006846 USA/CPS/IBSS	8725
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APPLIED MATERIALS, INC. 2881 SCOTT BLVD. M/S 2061 SANTA CLARA, CA 95050			MORILLO, JANEL COMBS	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1742	

DATE MAILED: 07/27/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/071,869

Applicant(s)

LIN ET AL.

Examiner

Janelle Combs-Morillo

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 29 April 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 8-12, 14-20, 24, 25 and 28-34 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 8-12, 14-20, 24, 25 and 28-34 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 8-12, 14-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Miyashita (5,039,388) in view of "Aluminum and Aluminum Alloys" p 462-472.

Miyashita teaches a high purity (column 3 lines 35-40) aluminum alloy with controlled particulate size of  $\leq 2 \mu\text{m}$  (column 3 lines 48-49) for use in semiconductor processing apparatus (column 1 lines 7-13). Miyashita teaches an aluminum alloy example with 99.997% purity, and further containing 4% Mg, 20 ppm (0.002%) of each Fe and Si. The maximum particle diameter of intermetallic compounds such as  $\alpha\text{-AlFeSi}$ ,  $\text{TiAl}_3$ , or  $\text{MnAl}_6$  do not exceed  $1.5 \mu\text{m}$  (column 5 line 59), which meets the presently claimed microstructural limitations (all particles are less than  $5 \mu\text{m}$ , none are between  $5\text{-}20 \mu\text{m}$ , none are between  $20\text{-}50 \mu\text{m}$ ). Miyashita teaches that an anodic oxidation layer is applied to said aluminum alloy in order to increase corrosion resistance (column 2 lines 43-44, 63-64, column 3 line 9). Miyashita does not specify that any other intermetallic phases are present for said high purity Al-Mg alloy (column 3 lines 40-43).

In summary, Miyashita teaches a process of producing an article for semiconductor apparatus, wherein the aluminum alloy substrate entirely overlaps the instant concentration ranges, complete with a range of particles that is completely encompassed by the instant distribution.

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Miyashita does not teach the surface cleaning with the phosphoric/nitric acid solution substantially as presently claimed (though Miyashita teaches a surface pretreatment followed by water washing is customary to prepare the surface, column 4 lines 13-16). However, it is known to prepare the surface of articles to be anodized by cleaning with acidic solutions prior to anodization ("Aluminum and Aluminum Alloys" at p. 463 column 2). "Aluminum and Aluminum Alloys" teaches "the cleaning method is selected on the basis of the type of soils or contamination that must be removed" ("Aluminum and Aluminum Alloys" at p. 463 column 2). "Aluminum and Aluminum Alloys" details different cleaning process in section "Chemical Cleaning" on pages 455-457, and the 3<sup>rd</sup> column on page 457 teaches a Phosphoric acid-Nitric acid bath, which are widely used, and consist of: 45-98wt% Phosphoric acid (85%), 0.5-50wt% Nitric acid (60%), 2-35wt% H<sub>2</sub>O, wherein said cleaning is carried out at 85-110°C for a time of 30 s- 5 min. Additionally, as seen in Fig. 3 on page 463 of "Aluminum and Aluminum Alloys", it is customary to rinse after cleaning. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to clean the surface of aluminum alloy taught by Miyashita with an acidic solution such as the presently claimed phosphoric and nitric acid solution, because "Aluminum and Aluminum Alloys" teaches that it is known to prepare the surface of articles to be anodized by cleaning with phosphoric and nitric acidic solutions prior to anodization ("Aluminum and Aluminum Alloys" at p. 463 column 2).

Concerning claims 12-14, Miyashita teaches an aluminum alloy example with 99.997% purity, and further containing 4% Mg, 20 ppm (0.002%) of each Fe and Si. Miyashita does not mention the presence of Cu, Mn, Zn, Cr, or Ti, and therefore these elements are held to be substantially zero.

Concerning claims 15 and 16, because Miyashita teaches a substantially overlapping process, performed on a alloy that falls within the instant composition ranges and microstructural features, then the corrosion resistance with respect to active halogen species is inherently expected to be present.

3. Claims 17 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hisamoto et al (US 6,066,392) and Miyashita (5,039,388).

Hisamoto teaches a process for providing an anodic oxidation film on an aluminum alloy that is excellent in gas and plasma corrosion resistance (abstract). Hisamoto teaches the electrolytic oxidation process involves anodizing in an aqueous solution of 10-20g/l oxalic acid and 100-200 g/l of sulfuric acid, which converts to 1-2% oxalic acid and 10-20% sulfuric acid (wherein 10g oxalic acid/ 1000g water=1%, 20g oxalic acid/ 1000g water= 2%, 1L=1000g of water). Hisamoto teaches that said electrolytic solution can be adjusted to control the incorporated amounts of C (oxalic acid) and S, C, and N (sulfuric acid) (column 10 lines 53-61). The electrolyte voltage in anodic oxidation is typically 5-200 V (column 9 line 14). Hisamoto does not disclose the temperature at which the anodizing treatment takes place, and therefore it is held to take place at substantially room temperature (approx. 20°C). Hisamoto does not teach the use of a high purity alloy with the instant microstructural characteristics.

Miyashita, who is also drawn to forming anodized coatings on aluminum alloys, teaches a high purity (column 3 lines 35-40) aluminum alloy with controlled particulate size of  $\leq 2 \mu\text{m}$  (column 3 lines 48-49) for use in semiconductor processing apparatus (column 1 lines 7-13). The maximum particle diameter does not exceed  $1.5 \mu\text{m}$  (column 5 line 59), which meets the presently claimed microstructural limitations (all particles are less than  $5 \mu\text{m}$ , none are between  $5\text{-}20 \mu\text{m}$ , none are between  $20\text{-}50 \mu\text{m}$ ). Miyashita teaches that an Al-Mg alloy composition of high purity is preferred because if particles  $> 2 \mu\text{m}$  are present on the surface of the material, they form electrode regions resulting in an inconsistent surface (column 3 lines 49-53). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use the Al-Mg alloy with small particles in the process taught by Hisamoto, because Miyashita teaches that a more uniform anodizing layer can be achieved on Al-Mg alloys with maximum particle diameter  $< 1.5 \mu\text{m}$  (column 5 line 59).

Concerning claim 20, Hisamoto teaches that the pore sizes range  $5\text{-}150 \text{ nm}$ , which falls within the instant range of  $30\text{-}75 \text{ nm}$ .

4. Claims 28 and 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hisamoto et al (US 6,066,392) in view of Fukuda (US 5,120,626).

Hisamoto is discussed in paragraphs above. Hisamoto does not teach the use of an Al-Mg alloy with the instant alloying ranges. However, Fukuda teaches that when an Al-Mg alloy with 2.5-4.5% Mg, 0.01-0.2% Si, 0.01-0.3% Fe, 0.01-0.07% Cu, 0.01-0.8% Mn, 0.05-0.25% Cr, 0.01-0.25% Zn, and 0-0.2% Ti (column 3 lines 4-17) is processed by anodic oxidation, said coated alloy exhibits excellent mechanical properties (column 1 line 69, column 2 lines 1-2).

Additionally, Fukuda teaches that anodizing with solutions of sulfuric acid and oxalic acid

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(column 3 lines 55, 58). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to apply the process of anodizing with the particular parameters taught by Hisamoto, to the Al-Mg alloy taught by Fukuda, because Fukuda teaches said anodized alloy exhibits high durability and mechanical strength and is typically anodized by solutions that fall within the scope of Hisamoto.

Concerning claim 31, Hisamoto teaches that the pore sizes range 5-150 nm, which falls within the instant range of 30-75 nm.

5. Claims 29-31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hisamoto and Fukuda in view of "Aluminum and Aluminum Alloys" p 462-472.

Hisamoto and Fukuda are discussed in paragraphs above.

Concerning claim 29, neither Hisamoto nor Fukuda teach the surface cleaning with the phosphoric/nitric acid solution substantially as presently claimed. However, it is known to prepare the surface of articles to be anodized by cleaning with acidic solutions prior to anodization ("Aluminum and Aluminum Alloys" at p. 463 column 2). "Aluminum and Aluminum Alloys" teaches "the cleaning method is selected on the basis of the type of soils or contamination that must be removed" ("Aluminum and Aluminum Alloys" at p. 463 column 2). "Aluminum and Aluminum Alloys" details different cleaning process in section "Chemical Cleaning" on pages 455-457, and the 3<sup>rd</sup> column on page 457 teaches a Phosphoric acid-Nitric acid bath, which are widely used, and consist of: 45-98wt% Phosphoric acid (85%), 0.5-50wt% Nitric acid (60%), 2-35wt% H<sub>2</sub>O, wherein said cleaning is carried out at 85-110°C for a time of 30 s- 5 min, which is substantially identical to the acid cleaning solution and parameters in instant claim 29.

Concerning claim 30, as seen in Fig. 3 on page 463 of "Aluminum and Aluminum Alloys", it is customary to rinse after cleaning.

Concerning claim 31, Hisamoto teaches that the pore sizes range 5-150 nm, which falls within the instant range of 30-75 nm.

6. Claims 18-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hisamoto et al (US 6,066,392) and Miyashita (5,039,388), as applied to claims above, in view of "Aluminum and Aluminum Alloys" p 462-472.

Hisamoto and Miyashita are discussed in paragraphs above.

Concerning claim 18, neither Hisamoto nor Miyashita teach the surface cleaning with the phosphoric/nitric acid solution substantially as presently claimed (though Miyashita teaches a surface pretreatment followed by water washing is customary to prepare the surface, column 4 lines 13-16). However, it is known to prepare the surface of articles to be anodized by cleaning with acidic solutions prior to anodization ("Aluminum and Aluminum Alloys" at p. 463 column 2). "Aluminum and Aluminum Alloys" teaches "the cleaning method is selected on the basis of the type of soils or contamination that must be removed" ("Aluminum and Aluminum Alloys" at p. 463 column 2). "Aluminum and Aluminum Alloys" details different cleaning process in section "Chemical Cleaning" on pages 455-457, and the 3<sup>rd</sup> column on page 457 teaches a Phosphoric acid-Nitric acid bath, which are widely used, and consist of: 45-98wt% Phosphoric acid (85%), 0.5-50wt% Nitric acid (60%), 2-35wt% H<sub>2</sub>O, wherein said cleaning is carried out at 85-110°C for a time of 30 s- 5 min, which is substantially identical to the acid cleaning solution and parameters in instant claim 18.



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Concerning claim 19, as seen in Fig. 3 on page 463 of "Aluminum and Aluminum Alloys", it is customary to rinse after cleaning.

Concerning claim 20, Hisamoto teaches that the pore sizes range 5-150 nm, which falls within the instant range of 30-75 nm.

7. Claims 24, 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hisamoto et al (US 6,066,392) and Miyashita (5,039,388) in view of JP 08-311594 (JP'594).

Concerning claims 24, 25, neither Hisamoto nor Miyashita teach the instant annealing treatment. However, JP'594 teaches that an Al-Mg alloy that overlaps the composition taught by the combination of Hisamoto and Miyashita has excellent tensile strength when subjected to a process annealing of 200-260°C (see abstract, etc.). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to anneal the alloy taught by the combination of Hisamoto and Miyashita at 200-260°C in order to obtain excellent tensile strength.

8. Claims 33, 34, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hisamoto and Fukuda in view of JP 08-311594 (JP'594).

Neither Hisamoto nor Fukuda teach the instant annealing treatment. However, JP'594 teaches that an Al-Mg alloy that overlaps the composition taught by the combination of Hisamoto and Miyashita has excellent tensile strength when subjected to a process annealing of 200-260°C (see abstract, etc.). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to anneal the alloy taught by the combination of Hisamoto and Fukuda at 200-260°C in order to obtain excellent tensile strength.

***Response to Arguments/Amendment***

9. In the response filed on April 29, 2005 applicant amended claims 8, 15, and 28, and submitted various arguments traversing the rejections of record.

The examiner agrees that applicant's amendment to independent cl. 8 has overcome the 102(b) rejection in view of Miyashita. However, claims 8-12, 14-16 are now rejected over 103(a) in view of Miyashita and "Aluminum and Aluminum Alloys", as stated above.

Applicant's argument that the present invention is allowable over the prior art of record because Miyashita teaches no particles having a diameter exceeding 2  $\mu\text{m}$ , and the physical behavior which is observed for an aluminum alloy, a maximum particle diameter is not indicative of a particle size distribution and is distinctly different in terms of what it teaches, has not been found persuasive. Though the instant claims are drawn to a distribution, the instant claims do not require a minimum amount of particles to be  $>2 \mu\text{m}$ . The range taught by Miyashita falls within the boundary of the presently claimed distribution limits. Applicant's claimed distribution does not require a given amount of particles be present in each category.

Applicant's argument that the present invention is allowable over the prior art of record because Miyashita is addressing the corrosion/erosion resistance of the anodic layer itself and not the underlying aluminum substrate, has not been found persuasive. Though Miyashita emphasizes the corrosion/erosion resistance of the anodic layer itself, the fundamental function of the anodized layer is to prevent the aluminum alloy from corrosion (Miyashita at column 2 lines 43-44, 63-64, column 3 line 9, "Aluminum and Aluminum Alloys" at p 462 3<sup>rd</sup> column). "Aluminum and Aluminum Alloys" teaches aluminum oxide is more corrosion resistant than the

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underlying aluminum alloy substrate, which is one of the principal motivations for the application of an anodized layer (“Aluminum and Aluminum Alloys” at p 462 3<sup>rd</sup> column).

Applicant’s argument that the present invention is allowable over the prior art of record because Miyashita does not address the corrosion of the aluminum substrate beneath the anodized layer has not been found persuasive. Applicant has not shown specific unexpected results with regard to improved corrosion resistance of the aluminum substrate, wherein said results must be fully commensurate in scope with the presently claimed ranges.

Applicant continues to argue that the declaration under 37 CFR 1.132 filed December 6, 2004 has overcome the prima facie case of obviousness set forth by the examiner above. This has not been found persuasive because of reasons a) and/or b) below.

Concerning reason a), Aluminum alloy 6061 is not the closest prior art (the Si and Fe ranges do not fall within the instant ranges). The closest prior art is considered to be the example taught by Miyashita with 99.997% purity, and further containing 4% Mg, 20 ppm (0.002%) of each Fe and Si, balance aluminum, which has a particle distribution that falls within the instant limits.

Concerning reason b), the unexpected results are not commensurate in scope with the claimed invention (see MPEP 716.02 d). There is “no adequate basis for reasonably concluding that the great number and variety of compositions included in the claims would behave in the same manner as the tested composition” *In re Lindner*, 457 F.2d 506, 509, 173 USPQ 356, 359 (CCPA 1972). Whether the unexpected results are the result of unexpectedly improved results or a property not taught by the prior art, the “objective evidence of nonobviousness must be commensurate in scope with the claims which the evidence is offered to support.” In other

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words, the showing of unexpected results must be reviewed to see if the results occur over the entire claimed range. *In re Clemens*, 622 F.2d 1029, 1036, 206 USPQ 289, 296 (CCPA 1980).

The examiner agrees that applicant has shown that a sample alloy that falls within the boundary of the instant claims has an unexpected low particle count and superior bubble test performance (which applicant states suggests improvement in semiconductor apparatus lifetime), with respect to aluminum alloy 6061, however, items a) and b) as listed above, have not been met.

Applicant pointed out that the XP'144 reference does not contain a date identifier. The examiner has therefore replaced XP'144 with "Aluminum and Aluminum Alloys" which also is drawn to typical anodizing cleaning and processing steps, see above.

Applicant's argument that the present invention is allowable over the prior art of record because there is no suggestion that the presently claimed specialized aluminum alloy substrate would provide improved performance when anodized has not been found persuasive. Said references are combined for the motivation given in the rejection above. "Aluminum and Aluminum Alloys" teaches that the use of a phosphoric-nitric acid bath is widely used (see "Aluminum and Aluminum Alloys" p 457).

#### ***Allowable Subject Matter***

10. Claim 32 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if a) the ODP rejection as stated below is overcome, and b) said claim is rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

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The prior art does not teach or suggest a method of creating an aluminum oxide film on the surface of a high purity aluminum alloy by the presently claimed processing parameters, complete with an aluminum alloy that has the instant ranges of Si, Fe, Cu, Mn, Zn, Cr, Ti, together with the presently claimed distribution of mobile impurities.

### ***Double Patenting***

11. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

12. Claims 8-12, 14-20, 24, 25, 28-34 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 26-33 of U.S. Patent No. 6,713,188 B1 (hereinafter US'188). Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the claims of US'188 teach a method of producing an anodized aluminum alloy article with the presently claimed particle distribution and ranges of alloying elements that fall within the scope of the instant ranges (see in particular, US'188 at claims 26 and 27).

13. Claims 8-12, 14-20, 24, 25, 28-34 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 13-24 of U.S. Patent No.

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6,565,984 B1 (hereinafter US'984). Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the claims of US'984 teach a method of producing an anodized aluminum alloy article with the presently claimed particle distribution and ranges of alloying elements that fall within the scope of the instant ranges (see in particular, US'984 at claims 13, 14, 18).

### *Conclusion*

14. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.


15. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Janelle Combs-Morillo whose telephone-number is (571) 272-1240. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 am- 6:00 pm.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Roy King can be reached on (571) 272-1244. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

jcm  
July 21, 2005

  
GEORGE WYSZOMIERSKI  
PRIMARY EXAMINER  
GROUP 1700